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BOROUGH OF WIDNES



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for

1964

BOROUGH OF WIDNES
A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1964

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the health of Widnes for the year 1964 and am happy to say that it was an excellent year, comparing very favourably, in many respects, with previous years. The main features were an increased birth rate, a fall in the death rate, and a very much reduced infant death rate.

The adjusted birth rate was 22.1 per 1,000 of the population compared with 20.2 for 1963, and remained above that for the country as a whole which for 1964 was 18.4. The adjusted death rate fell from 15.2 in 1963 to 14.2 per 1,000 of the population for the year under review. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.3. The excess of births over deaths increased from 572 to 719.

Probably the most heartening feature of the year's statistics was the substantial fall in the infant mortality rate accompanied by a stillbirth rate only slightly above the comparatively very low figure for 1963. These were 25.4 per 1,000 live births and 18.7 per 1,000 total births respectively, compared with 37.3 and 17.9 for 1963. The perinatal rate of 32.7 was the lowest yet recorded as was the infant death + stillbirth rate which fell from 55 to 44 per 1,000 total births. There was one maternal death during the year.

Among causes of death the main group was one relating to diseases of the circulatory system, which despite an increase in coronary deaths showed a marked reduction over the previous year. Mortality from respiratory causes also showed a substantial fall. On the other hand deaths due to cancer increased from 1.73 to 2.16 per 1,000 of the population and there was a slight rise in deaths resulting from diseases of the nervous system.

Accidental deaths made an about face. Those attributable to road traffic accidents increasing from 3 to 11 but total accidental deaths falling from 25 to 23. It is interesting to reflect that had these 11 deaths from road accidents resulted instead from smallpox, typhoid fever or poliomyelitis, the public demand for drastic action would have been immediate.

Notifications of tuberculosis in 1964 were higher than for the previous year but lower than the average for the past 5 years and lower than the rate for England and Wales. As the result of a mid-year measles epidemic the incidence of infectious diseases generally was higher than that of the previous year.

The public health department continued to operate at a high level of activity during the year, a full establishment of public health inspectors being maintained. Smoke control continued to occupy a considerable proportion of the resources of the department and during the year No. 4 Smoke Control Order was approved and work of conversion of dwellinghouse grates commenced.

Continued efforts were also made to keep air pollution from factories and other sources down to a minimum.

During the year 1,734 visits were made under the Public Health Act, 667 under the Housing Act and 630 under the Food & Drugs Act. Total visits by public health inspectors numbered 3,942. Six hundred and eighty-nine samples of food and 786 other samples or specimens were taken. One hundred and eighty-five legal and 289 informal notices were served and legal proceedings taken in 9 cases.

Additional work was involved in implementing the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. The registration and initial inspection of premises placed a considerable burden on the department during the year. It is anticipated that once the initial survey is completed and full records made, the subsequent administration of the Act will be well within our capacity.

Continued attention has been paid to food hygiene and in addition to frequent inspections of premises where food is prepared, stored and sold, talks aimed at reaching producers, handlers and consumers have been given.

Seven clearance areas involving 131 houses and 6 individual unfit houses were represented for demolition and 10 houses were represented for closure. In this period 101 houses were demolished and 4 closed.

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year, and also to the officials of the Corporation, in particular Mr. D. M. Griffiths for his assistance at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. BUNTING,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Centre,
Kingsway,
Widnes.

Tel. No. Widnes 3055

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Borough in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,178
Population at Census, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,186
Population estimated, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,670
Density of Population (i.e. no. of persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.7
No. of Inhabited Houses (1961 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,146
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1964 according to rate book)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,629
Rateable Value of Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,866,384
Sum represented by 1d rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£7,500

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births

Number - Male 651	Females 610	...	...	...	...	1,261
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	22.1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	5.5

Stillbirths

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.7
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Infant mortality rates	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.57
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.3
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.7
Maternal mortality (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.78

Deaths

Number - Males 286	Females 256	...	...	...	...	542
Rate per 1,000 population - Crude	...	...	...	...	...	10.1
Adjusted	...	...	...	...	...	14.2
Excess of births over deaths	...	...	...	...	...	719
Death rate from influenza per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death rate from cancer per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	2.16
Death rate from respiratory tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	0.06
Death rate from measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death rate from whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Percentage of total deaths occurring in hospitals etc.	...	...	...	...	...	47

POPULATION -

The population returns since 1861 are given below:-

Year	Population	Inhabited houses	Average per house
1861	6,893	1,150	5.99
1871	14,359	2,519	5.66
1881	24,918	4,994	5.00
1891	30,011	5,121	5.86
1901	28,580	5,350	5.34
1911	31,544	6,102	5.16
1921	38,879	7,437	5.22
1931	40,619	8,534	4.63
1951	48,785	12,459	3.91
1961	52,186	15,146	3.45
Est. 1964	53,670	15,629	3.43

The Registrar General's estimate of the population for the year 1964 was 53,670. This is an increase of 50 over the estimated population for 1963.

LIVE BIRTHS -

	Totals	Males	Females	
Legitimate	1,261	651	610	} Birth-rate ... 22.1
Illegitimate	70	30	40	
Birth-rate for England and Wales		... ..	... ..	... 18.4

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS -

The percentage of births which were illegitimate during each of the past fifteen years is as follows:-

1950	.....	4.5 per cent	1957	.....	4.2 per cent
1951	.....	5.1 per cent	1958	.....	4.1 per cent
1952	.....	4.1 per cent	1959	.....	4.7 per cent
1953	.....	4.2 per cent	1960	.....	3.8 per cent
1954	.....	3.2 per cent	1961	.....	5.2 per cent
1955	.....	3.3 per cent	1962	.....	4.4 per cent
1956	.....	4.0 per cent	1963	.....	4.4 per cent
		1964	.....	5.5 per cent	

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1964 -

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All ages	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years and over
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms -										
Stomach	M	15	-	-	-	-	1	10	3	1
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
Lung, bronchus	M	29	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	3
Uterus	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	24	-	1	-	-	1	8	9	5
	F	20	-	-	-	-	2	9	4	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diabetes	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	31	-	-	1	-	-	7	11	12
	F	46	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	28
Coronary diseases, angina	M	65	-	-	-	-	2	28	28	7
	F	30	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	13
Hypertension with heart disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Other heart diseases	M	13	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	6
	F	29	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	19
Other circulatory diseases	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	M	19	3	-	-	-	-	2	5	9
	F	26	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	18
Bronchitis	M	24	-	1	-	-	-	9	5	9
	F	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	M	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	21	9	-	-	2	-	4	2	4
	F	29	10	-	-	-	1	7	4	7
Motor vehicle accidents	M	10	-	-	2	2	4	2	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	M	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
	F	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2
Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Totals:	M	286	18	3	4	5	12	94	85	65
	F	256	14	1	1	2	10	50	63	115

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS OVER THE PAST TWELVE YEARS AND RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION -

Year	Age Groups					Per 1,000 total population	
	1-14	15-44	45-64	65 & over	All ages	Widnes	England & Wales
1953	1	9	44	59	113	2.31	1.99
1954	-	8	30	48	86	1.74	2.04
1955	-	7	40	59	106	2.12	2.06
1956	-	8	46	50	104	2.08	2.08
1957	1	4	45	55	105	2.08	2.09
1958	-	6	48	57	111	2.19	2.12
1959	2	6	32	42	82	1.60	2.14
1960	2	5	46	51	104	2.01	2.16
1961	2	4	49	43	98	1.86	2.16
1962	-	10	42	48	100	1.88	2.18
1963	3	5	36	49	93	1.73	2.18
1964	2	4	59	51	116	2.16	2.21

DETAILS OF CANCER DEATHS OVER THE PAST EIGHT YEARS -

Year	Site	Age Groups					Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Total All Ages	
		1-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75 +		M	F
1957	Stomach	-	-	7	8	3	0.36	12	6
	Lung, bronchus	-	-	14	12	4	0.59	26	4
	Other sites	1	4	17	24	11	1.13	31	26
1958	Stomach	-	-	10	8	4	0.43	12	10
	Lung, bronchus	-	-	12	8	3	0.45	20	3
	Other sites	-	6	26	18	16	1.30	26	40
1959	Stomach	-	1	8	3	3	0.29	12	3
	Lung, bronchus	-	-	7	7	1	0.29	13	2
	Other sites	2	5	17	9	19	1.02	18	34
1960	Stomach	-	-	6	8	3	0.33	7	10
	Lung, bronchus	-	3	22	8	2	0.68	33	2
	Other sites	2	2	18	21	9	1.00	29	23
1961	Stomach	-	-	9	4	5	0.34	12	6
	Lung, bronchus	-	-	14	6	3	0.44	20	3
	Other sites	2	4	26	13	12	1.08	21	36
1962	Stomach	-	2	6	6	3	0.32	8	9
	Lung, bronchus	-	3	17	10	5	0.66	29	6
	Other sites	-	5	19	14	10	0.90	23	25
1963	Stomach	-	-	5	5	2	0.22	7	5
	Lung, bronchus	-	-	12	7	3	0.41	19	3
	Other sites	2	6	19	16	16	1.10	30	29
1964	Stomach	-	1	12	6	3	0.41	15	7
	Lung, bronchus	-	-	20	10	3	0.61	29	4
	Other sites	2	3	27	16	13	1.14	26	35

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM -

The following table shows death rates per 1,000 of the population from diseases of the respiratory system which occurred in the Borough, together with corresponding data for England and Wales.

Disease	Widnes	England & Wales
Influenza	Nil	0.022
Pneumonia	0.838	0.633
Bronchitis	0.615	0.606
Other diseases of respiratory system	0.037	0.107
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.615	0.540
Respiratory tuberculosis	0.056	0.047

DETAILS OF DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS -

There were 23 accidental deaths during 1964. This was fewer than for 1963 but higher than the average for the previous ten years. Almost half the total resulted from road traffic accidents but the number of deaths of elderly people resulting from falls was below the average.

(a) CAUSE OF ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS 1964

CAUSE	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years & over	All ages
Road traffic accidents	-	-	3	6	2	-	-	11
Falls	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Occurring at work	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gassing	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Drowning	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Other accidental deaths	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	-	-	3	11	2	3	4	23

(b) PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	All Causes	Road Traffic	At Work	Falls
1955	25	4	3	10
1956	19	6	1	6
1957	14	4	2	4
1958	22	4	2	7
1959	18	7	-	4
1960	25	6	3	8
1961	14	6	1	4
1962	26	11	3	6
1963	25	3	3	11
1964	23	11	1	6

The following table summarises the vital statistics of the Borough

Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births		
1964	1,261	23.5	542	10.1	24	19	1	0.78	32	25	21	17
1963	1,152	21.5	580	10.8	21	18	Nil	Nil	43	37	32	28
1962	1,298	24.4	550	10.3	35	26	1	0.75	37	28	25	22
1961	1,124	21.3	560	10.6	31	27	1	0.87	31	28	21	19
1960	1,156	22.3	529	10.2	35	29	Nil	Nil	34	29	19	16
1959	1,108	21.6	470	9.2	27	24	Nil	Nil	26	23	18	16
Avg. 5 years, 1959-63	1,168	22.2	538	10.2	30	25	0.4	0.32	34	29	23	20

Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor 0.94) - 22.1

Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.41) - 14.2

VITAL STATISTICS

The following provisional figures based on the Registrar General's Quarterly Returns of birth and death rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases for England and Wales are shown together with corresponding data in respect of the Borough of Widnes

	England & Wales	Borough of Widnes
	Rates per 1,000 population	Rates per 1,000 population
<u>Births:</u>		
Live births	18.4	22.1 (c)
Stillbirths	(0.31 (16.3 (a)	(0.45 (19.0 (a)
<u>Deaths:</u>		
All causes	11.3	14.2 (c)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.052	0.056
Respiratory	0.047	0.056
Non-respiratory	0.006	Nil
Cancer (all forms)	2.21	2.16
Lung and bronchus	0.54	0.61
Other cancer	1.67	1.55
Maternal mortality (total)	0.25 (a)	0.78 (a)
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	0.20 (a)	0.78 (a)
Due to abortion	0.06 (a)	Nil
Infant mortality	20.0 (b)	25.4 (b)
Neo-natal mortality	13.8 (b)	16.7 (b)
<u>Notifications (Corrected):</u>		
Typhoid Fever	0.003	0.019
Paratyphoid Fever	0.005	0.019
Meningococcal Infection	0.011	Nil
Scarlet Fever	0.425	0.745
Whooping Cough	0.667	0.354
Diphtheria	0.000	Nil
Erysipelas	0.037	0.019
Smallpox	Nil	Nil
Measles	6.471	12.949
Acute Pneumonia	0.195	0.037
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.001	Nil
Acute Encephalitis	0.005	Nil
Dysentery	0.425	Nil
Food Poisoning	0.114	0.466
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.127	0.019
Tuberculosis -		
Respiratory	0.317	0.279
Meninges and C.N.S.	0.003	Nil
Other	0.051	0.019
Anthrax	0.000	Nil

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births

(b) Per 1,000 related births

(c) Adjusted rate

The following statistics are taken from the annual reports of the Medical Officer of Health for the years 1934, 1944 and 1954 and are shown together with comparable data relating to the year under review. Rates are per 1,000 of the population or as given.

	1964	1954	1944	1934
Estimated population	53,670	49,360	41,730	41,750
Crude birth rate	23.5	18.3	24.01	20.4
Illegitimate live births (percentage of total live births)	5.5	3.2	5.6	3.0
Crude death rate	10.1	9.7	11.8	11.3
Excess of births over deaths	719	426	506	383
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	25	23	51	59
Maternal mortality per 1,000 births	0.78	1.06	Nil	4.42
Deaths from - measles	Nil	Nil	0.05	Nil
diphtheria	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.05
whooping cough	Nil	Nil	0.10	0.07
scarlet fever	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
respiratory tuberculosis	0.06	0.16	0.53	0.53
tuberculosis (other forms)	Nil	0.02	0.07	0.19
cancer	2.16	1.74	1.87	1.41
diseases of circulatory system	3.09	3.50	2.66	2.71
diseases of respiratory system	1.49	1.15	1.99	1.71
vascular lesions of nervous system	1.43	0.95	0.89	0.79
motor vehicle accidents	0.20	0.10	0.12	0.43
all other accidents	0.22	0.28	0.43	
Deaths under 65 years of age - percentage of total	39	42	55	63

INFANT MORTALITY

The table below records the causes of death of infants during 1964 and as in previous years the main group is one relating to premature birth. The rate of 25.4 per 1,000 live births was substantially less than for 1963 and below the average for the previous five years. This improvement was supported by a stillbirth rate of 18.7 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths which although slightly higher than for 1963 was well below average. This has resulted in the perinatal rate of 33 and the stillbirth + infant death rate of 44 per 1,000 total births being the lowest yet recorded.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 -12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	11	1	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Broncho pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	5
Hyaline membrane disease	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Atelectasis	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Congenital malformations	-	2	-	-	2	1	4	-	1	8
Other diseases	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Total:	17	3	-	-	20	3	6	2	1	32

INFANT MORTALITY
DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



DEATHS OF INFANTS 1953-64

Year	Live Births		Stillbirths		Neo-natal		Infant Deaths		Perinatal		Stillbirths + Infant Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births
1953	961	19.9	27	27	23	24	33	34	50	52	60	61
1954	904	18.3	36	38	17	19	22	23	53	56	58	62
1955	970	19.5	26	26	19	20	29	30	45	45	55	55
1956	1,011	20.2	34	33	18	18	30	30	52	50	64	61
1957	1,153	22.9	29	25	23	20	32	28	52	44	61	51
1958	1,045	20.6	26	24	27	26	38	36	53	49	64	60
1959	1,108	21.6	27	24	18	16	26	23	45	37	53	47
1960	1,156	22.3	35	29	19	16	34	29	52	44	69	58
1961	1,121	21.3	31	27	21	19	31	28	48	42	62	54
1962	1,298	23.1	35	26	29	22	37	28	60	45	72	54
1963	1,152	20.2	21	18	32	28	43	37	47	40	64	55
1964	1,261	22.1	24	19	21	17	32	25	42	33	56	44

LABORATORY FACILITIES -

Specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination during 1964 as follows:-

Origin	Specimen	Positive	Negative
Routine examination of Water	faeces	1 (heidelberg)	109
Department personnel	urine	-	85
Routine examination of staff of food factory	faeces	2 (typhi-murium)	72
Outbreak of food poisoning - works canteen	faeces	175 (oranienburg)	187
Family outbreaks of suspected food poisoning	faeces	-	22
Contacts - typhoid fever	faeces	-	23
Contacts - para-typhoid fever	faeces	-	6
Examination prior to admission to Home	faeces	-	1
Routine	nose & throat	-	3

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE -

(i) Notifiable Diseases during the Year

DISEASES	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	40	-	-
Para-typhoid	1	1	-
Dysentery	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	2	1	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	1	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Measles	695	5	-
Whooping Cough	19	3	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Acute Polioencephalitis	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	25	-	-
Tuberculosis -			
(a) Pulmonary (M	13	4	2
(F	2	-	1
(Total	15	4	3
(b) Non (M	1	-	-
Pulmonary (F	-	-	-
(Total	1	-	-

(ii) Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups

C A S E S N O T I F I E D											
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 years and over	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever 	40	-	4	10	19	6	1	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles 	695	38	211	225	210	1	1	1	-	-	8
Whooping Cough 	19	7	6	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas 	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dysentery 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	25	-	1	1	-	1	5	11	6	-	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis											
M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	2	-
F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Non-Res. Tuberculosis											
M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	801	45	222	239	231	8	10	23	10	3	10

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM -

There were no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum during the year.

SCARLET FEVER -

Forty cases were notified during the year. The number of cases notified during the preceeding five years were:

1959 - 67; 1960 - 30; 1961 - 26; 1962 - 9; 1963 - 49.

DIPHTHERIA -

There have been no cases of diphtheria notified in the Borough during the past eight years.

TYPHOID & PARA-TYPHOID FEVER -

There was one case of typhoid fever which originated in a biological laboratory where T.A.B. is prepared and packed. There was also a case of para-typhoid fever notified but it was not possible to trace how this originated. Both illnesses followed their normal course.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS -

There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified during 1964. The following table shows details of the incidence of poliomyelitis during the past fourteen years. Only one of these cases had been inoculated against the disease and this was a very mild attack.

Year	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Year	No. of cases	No. of deaths
1951	1	-	1958	3	-
1952	3	-	1959	7	-
1953	2	-	1960	-	-
1954	4	1	1961	2	-
1955	4	-	1962	1	-
1956	8	-	1963	-	-
1957	-	-	1964	-	-

FOOD POISONING -

In June an outbreak of food poisoning occurred among personnel who had eaten a meal at a works canteen. One hundred and fifty-four diners were at risk; fifteen cases were notified and a further twelve ascertained upon investigation. Specimens were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination and twenty-one positive results were obtained. *Salmonella oranienburg* was isolated from all these specimens. None of the suspected food remained for sampling although custard powder of the same batch as that used for part of the meal was found to be negative. Pork eaten during the meal was cooked the day of delivery and left standing on a shelf overnight and this was considered to be the probable vehicle of infection. Specimens from three food handlers, one of whom had handled the pork, were found to be positive. Two of these were not ill but the assistant who had handled the pork was slightly affected on the following day.

Later in the month a family outbreak of suspected food poisoning occurred affecting three people. Although no food remained for sampling and specimens of faeces proved negative, it seemed probable that this was in fact food poisoning.

A further family outbreak involving eight people occurred in August. Specimens of faeces proved negative but *staph. Pyogenes* was present in small numbers in a sample of boiled bacon which had been consumed by the notified cases.

TUBERCULOSIS -

Details of cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1964 will be found in the following table:-

1.

Age Periods (Years)	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 upwards	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
	13	2	1	-	2	1	-	-
	15		1		3		-	

Table 2 shows the incidence of tuberculosis in the Borough during the past thirty years.

2.

Annual Average	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
	Case rate per 1,000 popula- tion	Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion	Case rate per 1,000 popula- tion	Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion
1934 - 1938	0.85	0.64	0.59	0.16
1939 - 1943	0.84	0.53	0.69	0.14
1944 - 1948	1.10	0.44	0.56	0.09
1949 - 1953	1.27	0.39	0.23	0.05
1954 - 1958	0.65	0.09	0.10	0.01
1959 - 1963	0.33	0.05	0.05	0.00
1964	0.28	0.06	0.02	Nil

There were 15 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 3 deaths from the disease during the year representing .28 and .06 per 1,000 of the population. The existing rate although higher than for the previous year, was below the average for the previous five years. Probably the happiest feature associated with the rapid decline of tuberculosis in recent years is the more than proportionate fall in cases among the younger element of the population. In the last six years 84% of notified cases were over 25 years of age as against 60% for the previous six years and 54% for the 6 years before that.

One case of non-respiratory tuberculosis was notified during the year. There were no deaths from this cause.

Thirty-six cases of respiratory and four cases of other forms of tuberculosis were reported as having recovered from the disease during 1964 and the numbers remaining on the register at the end of the year were as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Respiratory tuberculosis	166	163
Other forms	13	13

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

A record of the work of the Public Health Department is as follows:-

No. of premises visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,186
No. of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,942
Defects or nuisances:										
	No. discovered		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076
	No. abated		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,062
No. of notices served:	Informal		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289
	Statutory		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
No. of legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Premises kept under observation										No. of Premises
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Food Premises										
General Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Greengrocers (including those selling wet fish)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Licensed Premises, Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manufacturing (other than retail)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Agricultural Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Shops (other than food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370
Schools - Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Further Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Places of entertainment and recreation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Premises visited for investigation of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Premises disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87

DITCHES AND WATER COURSES -

During the year seven samples of water and seven samples of sludge were taken from water courses within the Borough and submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory Service. *Salmonella typhi-murium* and *oranienburg* were isolated from one sample of sludge, otherwise negative results were obtained.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION -

There are fourteen closets attached to privy middens but they are situated in the rural part of the Borough where conversion is difficult owing to the absence of adequate sewers. It is calculated that 16,020 houses are provided with fresh water closets.

REFUSE REMOVAL -

This work is carried out entirely by the Highways Department, for which purpose covered vehicles are used. There are fourteen ashpits attached to privies; the remaining houses in the Borough are provided with portable bins.

DISINFESTATION -

Forty-eight houses belonging to the Corporation, seventy-five private dwellings and twelve other premises were treated because of verminous infestation. In addition houses in clearance areas were inspected and where necessary disinfested prior to tenants' removal to Corporation houses.

HOUSING ACTS 1936-57

The table set out below shows details of property represented for demolition or closure during 1964.

PROPERTY	Number of houses dealt with		
	Individual houses		Clearance Areas
	Closure	Demolition	
86/90 Coroners Lane	-	3	-
2/8 Sussex Street) 1a/11 Norland Street)	-	-	11
2/12 & 19/25 Walter Street	-	-	10
2/18 Milton Street	-	-	9
4/12 Dragon Yard	-	-	5
35, 41, 43, 49 Major Cross Street	4	-	-
3/17 & 4/28 Farrant Street	-	-	21
8 Harrison Street	-	1	-
61 Moss Bank Road	1	-	-
1 Edward Street	1	-	-
4/38 Bedford Street) 7/35 & 2/28 Grove Street) 46/54 Warrington Road) 1 Walmsley Street)	-	-	53
TOTAL:	6	4	109

It will be observed that seven clearance areas involving 131 houses, and 6 individual unfit houses were represented for demolition and 10 for closure during 1964. During this period 101 houses were demolished and 4 closed involving the displacement of 345 persons and 95 families.

New house construction by the Local Authority during 1964 was given as 201 houses and 54 flats.

The following table shows the number of unfit houses dealt with during the past 9 years:

Year	No. of houses represented	No. of houses closed	No. of houses demolished	No. of families displaced
1956	49	1	8	13
1957	123	7	51	51
1958	138	11	80	126
1959	29	8	140	82
1960	303	9	34	43
1961	47	14	59	98
1962	34	3	110	158
1963	139	2	77	88
1964	147	4	101	95

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE -

Good progress in slum clearance has been maintained during the year, although the problem still remains a large one. A re-survey was completed during 1964 and revised proposals listing 1,313 houses were submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The problem now remains one of dealing with worn out, old sub-standard terraced houses standing in rows of dreary streets and lacking in the basic amenities. Most of this property, hastily built between 1870 and 1880, is poor both in design and construction. As far as the standards of fitness are concerned its worst features are dampness, disrepair and the lack of suitable food storage facilities. Considered from the stand point of amenity, these dwellings no longer have a place in a modern society. They lack hot running water, internal waterclosets and bathrooms. Internally they are poorly arranged with living rooms entering directly onto the street, badly sited and obstructed windows, small sculleries and narrow dark staircases. It is hoped that the Housing Standards Sub-Committee will give more weight to these points in drawing up future standards of unfitness.

It is considered that approximately 2,000 houses built before 1875 are substandard, and of these, over 1,000 fall below the standard of fitness contained in the Housing Act, 1957. The remainder are structurally poor, substandard in accommodation and amenity, but well maintained and in good repair. These houses are not capable of improvement and are not structurally worthy of improvement.

There are, in addition substantially built older houses, free from serious dampness but lacking in basic amenities. These are worthy of improvement and will continue to provide satisfactory accommodation for many years to come.

During the year 33 improvement grants and 35 standard grants were approved and work was completed in 36 and 41 cases respectively.

Although the rate of representation and demolition of unfit houses has remained fairly high, it is my opinion that the rapid clearance of all unfit houses is essential if the improvement in public health in the Borough is to be maintained. The problem of unfit houses remains one of the chief concerns of the Public Health Department.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES -

There are 4 common lodging houses in the Borough. One of these was registered in 1963, another in 1961 and both are of very good standard. The other 2 are old but are adequately supervised and in fair condition. Regular inspections are made of these premises.

RENT ACT, 1957 -

Very little use was made during 1964 of the provisions of the First Schedule of the Act. The following table shows details of applications and certificates issued since 1957.

	June, 1957 to Dec., 1964	1964
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair received	498	1
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair accepted	489	1
Undertakings accepted (on Form K)	289	-
Certificates of Disrepair issued	119	-
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled upon application	1	-
Applications for Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects (on Form O):		
by Tenants	5	-
by Landlords	4	-
Certificates granted: to Tenants	4	-
to Landlords	4	-

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 -

This Act which makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of people employed in these premises, came into force during the year. Registration was required and the following table shows, along with other information, the number of premises registered with this department by the end of 1964.

	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale shops, warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
(a) No. of registered premises at end of year	74	259	5	67	3
(b) No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year.	7	48	-	1	-
(c) No. of exemptions current at end of year:-					
Space	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences	-	-	-	-	-
Washing facilities	-	-	-	-	-
(d) No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises					56
(e) Details of any prosecutions during year					-

This legislation, which has been long overdue, is a welcome addition to public health law and administration. The very fact that it was enacted led to a marked improvement in the working conditions at many premises. The extent of inspection during 1964 was of necessity very limited. It appears from the work so far carried out by this Department that the matters requiring the most attention are heating and lighting. Heating provisions are often primitive and inadequate. There exists a traditional resistance in certain trades to adequate heating, particularly in the retail butchery trade. This ignores the fact that during the summer months the air temperature in many shops reaches 65°F to 70°F. Meat is then stored in refrigerators. The open display of meat is an anachronism and should not be practised except where refrigerated display cabinets are used.

Lighting standards have not yet been formulated. It is considered that as this item involves only a modest capital outlay, the highest possible standards should be adopted when regulations are made. Good lighting plays a two fold part in protecting eyesight and in reducing accidents. The I.E.S. Code of recommendations for good interior lighting defines standards that could well form the basis for legislation on this matter.

Sanitary accommodation and washing facilities in general have been found to be satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS -

A public indoor swimming bath, owned by the Corporation, was completed and opened to the public in 1961. The water is deep well from the Widnes Corporation mains and is treated with chlorine, soda and alum. There is continuous filtration with a turnover period of three hours.

During 1963 a fixed type indoor swimming pool (capacity 25,000 gallons) was installed at Cakfield Primary School. It is used by that school and five others, averaging between 250 and 300 pupils per day. The water is deep well from Widnes Corporation mains and sterilisation is by automatic addition of liquid sodium hypochlorite with sodium carbonate added by hand when necessary. There is continuous filtration with a turnover period of five hours.

A portable type indoor swimming pool was installed during 1962 at West Bank Primary School for the use of children at that school. The water is deep well from Widnes Corporation mains and sterilisation is by means of addition of sodium hypochlorite. There is continuous filtration with a turnover period of eight hours.

An open air swimming pool is in use at Bankfield Secondary Modern School for the use of the children at that school. The water is deep well from Widnes Corporation mains and sterilisation is by automatic addition of liquid sodium hypochlorite with sodium carbonate added by hand when necessary. There is continuous filtration with a turnover period of 5 hours.

Samples are taken from the water of these pools at regular intervals and submitted for bacteriological examination. One hundred and ten samples of bath water were taken during the year, all with satisfactory results.

WATER SUPPLY -

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality. The results of bacteriological examination and chemical analysis of samples of the water taken during the year are as follows:-

	Bacteriological examinations			Chemical analysis		
	No. taken	No. satisfactory	No. unsatisfactory	No. taken	No. satisfactory	No. unsatisfactory
Of the raw water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of water going into supply where treatment is installed	630	630	-	24	24	-

All the dwellings in the Borough number 16,034 and an estimated population of 53,670 were supplied direct from public water mains.

SEWERAGE -

There is no sewerage works in the Borough and an area to the north of the Borough is not served by a main drainage system. A new main drainage scheme covering the whole of the Borough is in hand.

RODENT CONTROL -

Two rodent operators were employed by the Local Authority and carried out their work to the formula of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. A summary of the work carried out during the period is appended.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri- cultur- al
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses (Inc. Coun cil houses)	All other including Business Premises	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
Number of properties in district	48	15,629	2,040	17,717	36
Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	45	347	77	469	2
(b) Survey under the Act	8	192	41	241	30
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
Number of properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	33	305	70	408	17
Ship Rat (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	16	81	29	126	-
Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	176	1,275	573	2,024	80
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	49	386	99	534	17
Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	53	406	185	644	26
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural works (i.e. proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	N I L				

Rodent control within the Borough has been effectively maintained during the year and in addition to the above detailed inspection and treatment numerous areas were surveyed, and treated where necessary. Sewer treatment with acute poison was carried out intensively during the summer months.

A considerable proportion of the factories and agricultural premises within the Borough are under contract to the Corporation and the remainder are kept under observation and treated where necessary.

AIR POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 -

Domestic Smoke Control

Progress was resumed on the Council's Smoke Control programme with the confirmation of No. 4 Smoke Control Order. This Order extends the area of smoke control in the Borough by 57.8 acres, bringing it up to a total of 1,817.8 acres. The number of dwellings originally included in Orders up to 1964 was 4,256. It is estimated that with private and local authority housing development since 1959 in existing smoke control areas that at least 5,000 dwellings are subject to smoke control. Comparison of the recorded levels of pollution during the year as well as visual observation indicate clearly the effectiveness of smoke control.

As in previous years compliance with Smoke Control Orders continues to be generally very good. It was, however, necessary to take legal proceedings in three cases of persistent contravention of the Order. All these were proved and fines obtained.

INDUSTRIAL -

The reduction in smoke pollution from industrial sources noted in previous years has continued, with a further three major works renewing their combustion plant. Grit emission from an industrial power station gave rise to complaints during the year. The plant is a relatively small coal fired unit with chain grate stokers. Cyclone type grit arrestors are in use, but these have obvious limitations. Following investigations and representations from the local authority a marked improvement in the level of emission was achieved.

One copper refining works continues to emit large quantities of dense smoke from cable recovery. This remains the one major source of industrial smoke pollution in the Borough.

The position with regard to odour and fumes from processes related to the chemical industry is still not satisfactory. Some of these processes are not registered Alkali processes, and one in particular involves the use of tri-methylamine. Despite an overhaul of the storage tanks and improved house-keeping, complaints continue to occur.

The problem of the discharge of sulphide and acid liquors into Bowers Brook continues to cause intermittent escape of hydrogen sulphide, and causes considerable concern.

In conjunction with the C.E.G.B., an investigation is being carried out into the existing levels of dust deposit in the Borough, for the purposes of comparison when the Fiddlers Ferry 2,000 megawatt Power Station is finally commissioned.

I would like to record my appreciation of the continued help and advice received from the District Alkali Works Inspector and his assistant throughout the year. The close liaison with local authorities' public health inspectors, encouraged by Dr. Carter during his years as Chief Inspector have been of great value in dealing with the many industrial pollution problems peculiar to this Borough.

There are 53 major factories in the Borough, and the nature of their industries is tabulated below:-

Heavy Chemicals	14
Foundries & Smelting Works (including Copper Smelters)	4
Soap	1
Asbestos Cement	2
Sawmills	4
Oil Blending	2
Insulating Materials & Light Engineering	3
Joinery Manufacturers	1
Gelatine, Animal Food, Offensive Trades	4

Fine Chemicals	4
Cement	1
Granite & Crushed Stone	1
Drum Manufacture	1
Paper Bags	1
Power Station	1
Fertiliser Manufacture	2
Meal Millers	1
Food Manufacture	2
Textiles	2
Scientific Apparatus	2

RECORDINGS -

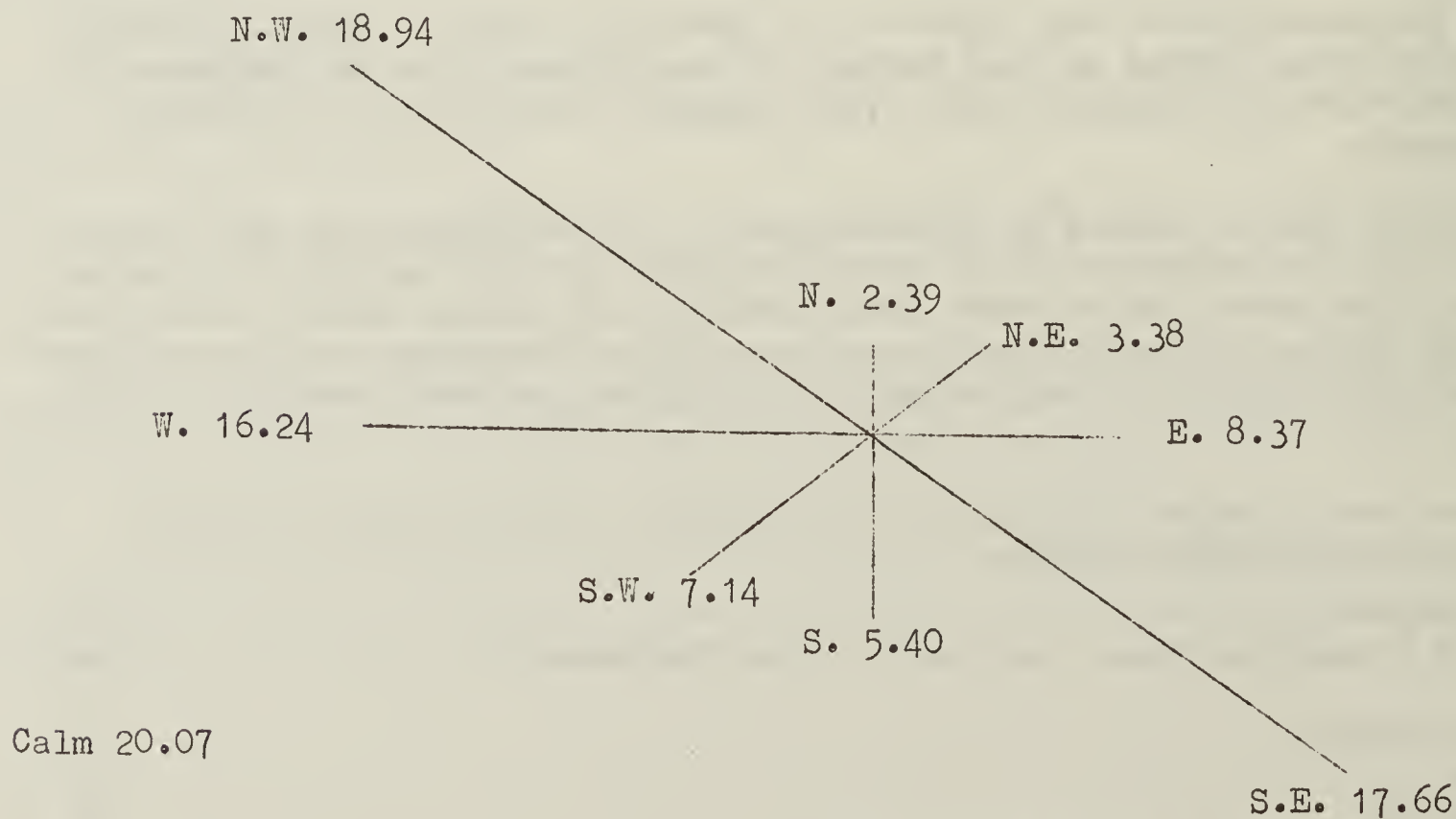
Throughout the year three volumetric instruments for recording smoke and sulphur dioxide were in use.

	Daily average SO ₂ concentration mcGms/cu. metre	Daily average smoke concentration mcGms/cu. metre
Instrument 1 Health Centre (Mixed industrial and residential area without smoke control)	266.1	156.6
Instrument 2 Crow Wood (Predominantly residential without smoke control)	207.5	132.6
Instrument 3 Oakfield Primary School (Predominantly residential but smoke control area)	175.0	80.8

Assessment of the two inch diameter smoke stains was carried out with a photo-electric reflectometer. Throughout the year daily meteorological records were kept.

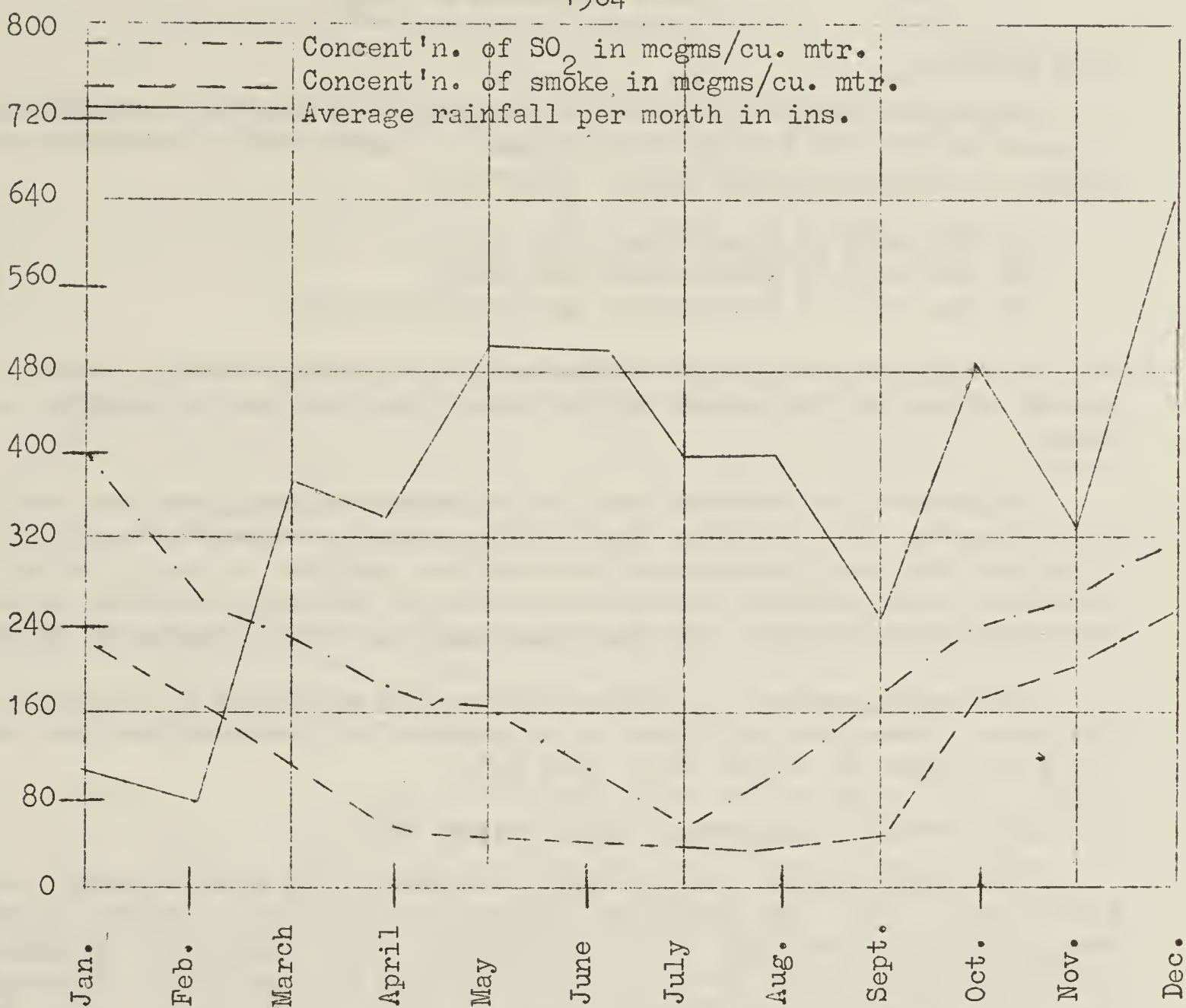
The relatively low level of pollution recorded on instrument No. 3 indicates that despite smoke drift from adjacent areas, smoke control has been very effective in that area.

PERCENTAGE WIND DIRECTION 1964

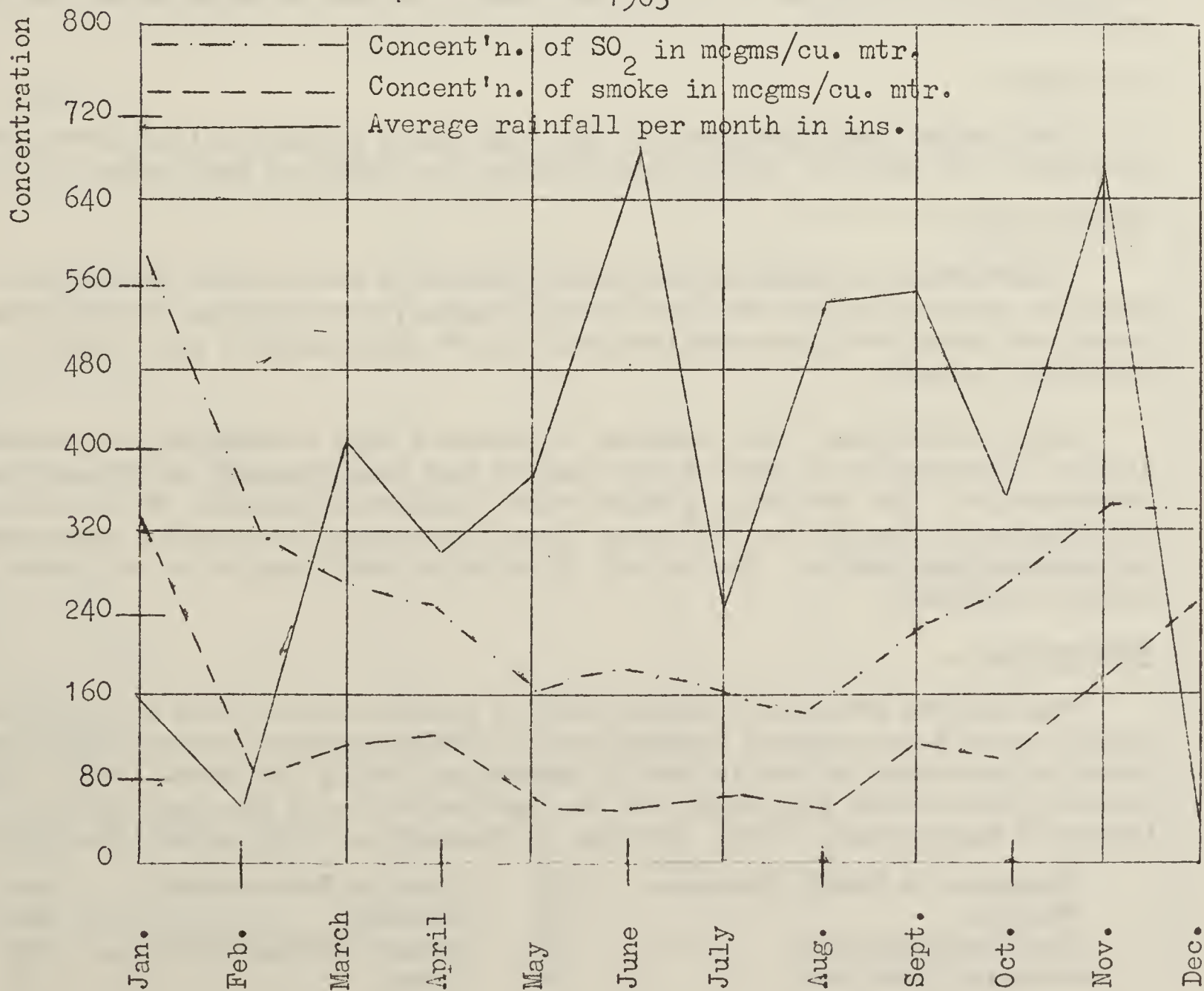


GRAPH SHOWING MONTHLY AVERAGES FROM
VOLUMETRIC INSTRUMENTS AND MONTHLY TOTAL RAINFALL

1964



1963



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK SUPPLY -

During the year two licences authorising the sale of pre-packed milk from premises within the Borough were issued. Licences now in existence and due to expire at the end of 1965 are as follows:-

For the sale of sterilised milk only	108
For the sale of pasteurised milk only	4
For the sale of pasteurised and sterilised milk	73

In addition, one Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence was in force. The total number of dealers registered at the end of the year was one hundred and eighty-four.

One hundred and fifteen samples of pasteurised milk and one sample of cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination under the methylene blue and phosphatase tests and six samples of sterilised milk for the turbidity test. These, with the exception of one sample of milk which failed the methylene blue test, and four void samples, were reported to be satisfactory.

Eighty-six samples of milk were taken and submitted for analysis during the year. These were all found to be genuine but four samples were sub-standard being deficient in solids other than fat.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 -

These regulations re-enact with amendments, the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. The principal changes are concerned with the special designation for raw milk. From 1st October, 1964 "Untreated" replaced "Tuberculin Tested" as the special designation for raw milk. Licences to use the special designations "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 and in force immediately before the above date are continued in force as though they were granted under the new regulations.

ICE CREAM -

One hundred and nine premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream and during the year regular inspections of shops and vehicles were made.

OTHER FOODS -

Twenty-three samples of food other than milk were taken for analysis and with two exceptions were reported to be genuine. Two samples of pork sausage contained undeclared preservatives and one of these samples was slightly deficient in meat.

Four hundred and fifty samples of gelatine were submitted for bacteriological examination of which three hundred and seventy-eight were found to be satisfactory. The remaining samples were positive salmonella of one or a combination of two of the following types: minnesota, newington, singapore, meleagridis and anatum. The output of gelatine continues to be subjected to regular sampling.

INSPECTIONS -

Six hundred and thirty inspections of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold and regular inspections of street trading and food delivery vehicles were made by public health inspectors during the year. Sixty formal notices were served with regard to the contravention of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Details of inspections carried out are as follows:-

Wholesale & Retail Premises	457	Cafes & Restaurants	40
Dairies	12	Canteens	60
Food Manufacturing	50	Street Trading Vehicles	22
Catering Services	5	Clubs	9

ADULTERATION OF FOOD -

The following are details of prosecutions taken under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

1:	Section 2	Skin and hair in meat pie	£50 fine
2:	Section 2	Cigarette end in packet of potato crisps	£15 fine

The following cases of alleged adulteration of food were investigated by members of the department but legal action was impracticable or considered to be unnecessary or inadvisable.

1:	Insect in packet of confectionery.	4:	Mould in cheese and onion pastie.
2:	Snail shell in blackcurrant jam.	5:	Strands of hessian in meat pie.
3:	Glass in bottle of aspirin tablets.	6:	Dirt adhering to milk bottle.

FOOD HYGIENE -

Continuing emphasis has been placed on the training and education of food handlers. Talks given to employees were well attended, partly because the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak had stimulated interest. It is difficult to assess the effectiveness of talks and instruction of this kind. It is felt, however, that if they are reinforced by thorough and frequent inspection of food premises, improved standards should ensue.

A close supervision of food premises was maintained throughout the year by the public health inspectors. Advantage was taken of the typhoid outbreak and the level of inspection was stepped up during that period. Particular attention was given to hand washing routines, and the response from the majority of traders and food handlers was good.

Among premises to which attention was given during the year were licensed premises of all kinds. A complete survey was carried out, and as a result, extensive lists of works required were served on the breweries concerned. In general, standards of hygiene in many licensed premises were found to be not entirely satisfactory. The undesirable practice of returning spillage to barrels persists, although filters are used in all premises where this takes place. Effective legislation is needed to prohibit this undesirable and unhygienic method of dealing with spillage.

The simple guide for food handlers prepared as a handbook has continued to be a success and in considerable demand.

FOOD SAMPLING -

The following statement shows the number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the results of the analysis.

Sample of	No. of samples	Genuine	Not genuine	Remarks
Milk	86	86	-	
Instant Coffee	1	1	-	
Jam	1	1	-	
Tinned Rice Pudding	1	1	-	
Stewed Steak	3	3	-	
Pepper	1	1	-	
Pork Sausage	2	-	2	Contained undeclared preservatives
Lemon Drink	1	1	-	
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	-	
Cheesey Crisps	1	1	-	
Meat Pie	1	1	-	
Beef Sausage	1	1	-	
Minced Meat	1	1	-	
Cream	2	2	-	
Pilchards in Tomato Sauce	1	1	-	
Shrimps	1	1	-	
Milical Sandwich Biscuits	1	1	-	
Ascorbic Acid Tablets	1	1	-	

UN SOUND FOOD -

The following unwholesome foodstuffs were condemned during the year:-

Food	lbs.	ozs.
Evaporated Milk 	5	15
Tinned Fruit 	452	11
Pre-packed Vegetables 	275	4
Tomatoes 	68	4
Turkey 	55	5
Soups 	7	14
Ground Rice 	12	8
Tinned Steak 	3	7
Corned Beef 	64	-
Luncheon Meat, etc. 	103	5
Ham 	237	3
Lard 	28	-
Tongue 	25	6
Baked Beans 	19	12
Tinned Salmon 	6	-
Butter 	41	-
Cornish Pasties 	8	8
Tinned Fish 	16	10
Chicken 	119	12
Curried Beef 	4	14
Beef, Pork, Lamb & Offal 	2,070	12
Spaghetti 	2	14
Fruit Pies 	14	8
Meringue Base 	5	4
Custard Powder 	-	11
Dried Milk 	3	-
Cream 	5	12
Steak & Kidney Pies 	5	12
Tinned Milk Pudding 	24	6
Jam, etc. 	2	-
Frozen Potato Chips 	30	4
Frozen Mousse 	1	2
Frozen Fish 	138	-
Frozen Shortcrust 	3	-
Ham & Beefburgers 	134	6
Tinned Orange Juice 	1	3
Fruit Jelly 	-	6
Fish Cakes 	7	8

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1: INSPECTIONS -

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	166	39	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	25	28	1	1
TOTAL	196	72	5	1

2: CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND -

	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	5	-	1	1

3: OUTWORK -

No notifications were received of outworkers employed in the Borough during the year.

